

## NEW SPECIES OF HEMITHEINÆ (GEOMETRINÆ, Auctt.).

By LOUIS B. PROUT.

*Agathia dimota*, Prout, nov. sp.

♀. 42 mm. Structure and coloration of *pisina*, Butl., &c.; abdomen not appreciably crested, dorsally red-brown, with quite indistinct pale spots. Fore wing with the red-brown markings arranged as follows:—basal patch obliquely bounded, broadening *costad*; median band consisting of three large, well-separated spots, the middle (between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ ) elongate *distad*, and scarcely entering the cell, hence appearing more out of alignment than in the other known forms, the inner-marginal spot trilobed, a rounded lobe standing between  $SM^2$  and the fold, a rounded (proximal) and a smaller, less regular (distal) one between  $SM^2$  and inner margin; sub-apical band consisting of an irregular blotch from the costal shade to  $R^2$ , and a second one from  $R^3$ , joining the terminal shade below  $M^1$ ; terminal shade irregular in width, narrowing to a fine line about  $R^1$ , forming two rather large triangles on  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , and extending rather broadly along inner margin to a distance of about 4 mm. from tornus. Hind wing with the red-brown markings normally formed. Under side with the markings similar, but somewhat weaker and reduced in extent.

Fiji. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

*Anisozyga*\* *vagilinea*, Prout, nov. sp.

♀. 40 mm. Face and occiput green; vertex white. Palpus rather slender, less long than in typical *Anisozyga*, hardly over  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , green, beneath white. Antenna on its dorsal (scaled) area white proximally, green distally. Thorax and abdomen green above, white beneath, abdomen with white anal end and white dorsal dots. Fore wing longer and narrower, and hind wing with costa longer than in typical *Anisozyga*. Colour rich deep bluish green, costa of fore wing pure white, lines yellow, very slender. Fore wing with ante-median line from costa near base to inner margin just beyond one-third, very oblique outwards, forming a tooth outwards in lower half of cell, broadly outcurved in submedian area, and again oblique outwards to inner margin; postmedian line from costa at three-fourths, dentate and zigzag, approaching termen at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , and to a less extent at  $M^2$ , then running basad for some distance along that vein and sharply bent to run to inner margin at nearly three-fourths; termen with conspicuous pure white dots which extend into the fringe; fringe mostly dark grey, varied with reddish at tornus. Hind wing similar. Under side uniformly very pale green.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, December, 1907 (A. E. Pratt). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Very close to *Anisozyga exililinea*, Warr., Nov. Zool. xiii. 89 (*Rhomborista*), differing in the possession of a white dot at the

\* *Anisozyga* (Turn., MS.), Prout, nov. nom. = *Anisogamia*, Warr., Nov. Zool. iii. 286, nec Saussure, 1893.

base of fore wing, in the quite different inner line of both wings (strongly outcurved in submedian area) and especially in the shorter palpus. Both species are aberrant in shape and in having  $DC^3$  of the hind wing not very oblique.

*Rhomborista megaspilaria gibbosa*, Prout, nov. subsp.

Like Guenée's type form except in the shape of the wings; fore wing with termen strongly bulged in middle, very oblique below, tornus sometimes considerably cut away; hind wing somewhat narrower than in the type.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., December, 1907. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

*Thalassodes eumixis*, Prout, nov. sp.

♂. 40–43 mm. Extremely like *Th. albifusa*, Warr. Nov. Zool. iii. 293, of which I at first regarded it as a local race; but as I have learned that *albifusa* also occurs at Fak-Fak, I believe it will prove a separate species. Differs in its usually larger size\* and restriction of the white markings; head nearly all green, only *very narrowly* white between the antennæ; antennal shaft with less white than in *albifusa*; wings with the white markings narrowed and a good deal dusted with green.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., December, 1907 (A. E. Pratt). Type and two other males in coll. L. B. Prout; others seen. Also from British New Guinea.

*Thalassodes interalbata*, Prout, nov. sp.

♂. 45 mm. Shape and structure normal, palpus with third joint quite moderate, hind tibia dilated with hair-pencil, termen of hind wing with elbow moderately pronounced. Face green: vertex and occiput white; palpus green, white beneath. Antenna ochreous, proximally white-scaled. Thorax and abdomen green above, white beneath. Fore leg ochreous, other legs whitish. Wings of the same green as *Th. albifusa*; fore wing with two broad white bands which are coarsely speckled with green in places, especially at their boundaries, hence rather ill-defined; the antemedian band from near base, reaching on costa to nearly one-fourth, on inner margin to nearly one-third; the postmedian occupying about one-half of the terminal third of wing, shading off into green (white-speckled) costally and distally; fringe concolorous with termen; no cell-spot. Hind wing with similar white bands; the first occupying the cell and approximately the inner-marginal one-third of wing, the margin itself narrowly green; second band continuing the postmedian of fore wing, running near the distal margin and terminating at  $R^3$ ; fringe as in fore wing; no cell-spot. Under side similar, but much paler.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., January to February, 1908 (A. E. Pratt). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

\* I have seen one undersized example, no larger than average *albifusa*.

Closely related to *Th. albifusa*, Warr., differing chiefly in the broader white bands and absence of discal spots.

*Antharmostes* (?) *lunatimargo*, Prout, nov. sp.

♂. 32 mm. Face reddish mixed with fuscous (abraded), vertex narrowly pale ochreous brown, occiput, palpus and shaft of antenna red-brown. Thorax and base of abdomen dorsally concolorous with wings, dorsum of abdomen otherwise reddish brown mixed with pale ochreous brown; thorax and abdomen beneath pale ochreous brown; fore leg mixed with reddish. Wings blue-green, without lines; fore wing with costal margin red-brown, coarsely and irregularly marked with fuscous, becoming pale ochreous brown against SC; both wings with the termen narrowly of the same red-brown colour, preceded by a thick, lunulate pale line, and this again by an extremely fine dark line; terminal line fine, dark; fringe pale ochreous slightly marked with reddish. Under side very pale, dirty greenish, the margins with suggestions of the ornamentation of upper surface.

Near Baringa, Lulongo River, Congo, long. 21° E. (Rev. E. Cartwright). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, kindly presented by Mr. G. R. Baldock, F.E.S. A female from Lagos, July 30th, 1906 (G. L. Boag), much smaller and in inferior condition, in coll. Brit. Mus.

Will almost certainly require separating generically from *Antharmostes*, in spite of superficial resemblance; palpus in both sexes more slender, in male shorter, in female with third joint elongate, exposed; fore wing with R<sup>1</sup> short-stalked with all five subcostals; hind wing with the angle at R<sup>3</sup> very slight, not produced into a tail; both wings with DC<sup>3</sup> very oblique below, as in *Agraptochlora*, &c.; female antenna pectinate.

*Gelasma fuscifimbria*, Prout, nov. sp.

♂. 44 mm. Face and palpus black, palpus light beneath; vertex and basal part of antennal shaft whitish, pectinations brownish grey, extreme back of head, with thorax dorsally, greenish grey (slightly discoloured), abdomen grey. Legs pale, fore leg fuscous-marked above. Wings glaucous grey, scarcely greenish, not iridescent. Fore wing with the lines pale, rather indistinct; antemedian slender, waved, from nearly one-fourth costa to one-third inner margin, very faintly dark-shaded distally; postmedian from nearly two-thirds costa to two-thirds inner margin, lunulate-dentate (the teeth pointing outwards on veins, the deepest lunule between M<sup>2</sup> and SM<sup>2</sup>), very faintly dark-shaded proximally; an indistinct elongate, slightly curved, dark cell-mark; fringe concolorous distally, slightly darker proximally. Hind wing similar, without the antemedian line. Under side uniform dirty whitish, the fringes fuscous.

Khasis. Type in coll. L. B. Prout. Three females (somewhat smaller) in coll. Swinhoe.

Rather near *G. sublustris*, Warr., Nov. Zool. vi. 24, but larger and greyer, lines less clear white, discal marks dark, not



whitish; also in structure, the third palpal joint is less long and slender than in the male of that species.

Seems to have been confounded with *glaucaria*, Walk., from which the larger size, somewhat darker colour, blackish palpus and dark fringe beneath readily distinguish it.

## NEW LEPIDOPTERA-HETEROCERA FROM FORMOSA.

BY A. E. WILEMAN, F.E.S.

(Continued from vol. xliii. p. 349.)

### *Perizoma taiwana*, sp. n.

Fore wings with a blackish basal patch and medial band, outer edge of the former and the inner of the latter white, space between patch and band ochreous brown clouded with darker brown; the black outer edge of medial band is slightly angled near costa, and bidentate at middle, followed by a narrow white band outwardly tinged with ochreous brown; the area beyond is brownish, with a large irrorated white spot between veins three and five, some black bars above the spot and some black scales below it; submarginal line formed of white dots, more or less connected towards the costa; fringes pale brown, marked with darker. Hind wings whitish, fuscous tinged.

Expanse, 26 millim.

Collection number, 824.

A female specimen from Arizan (7300 ft.), September 15th, 1906.

### *Perizoma simulata*, sp. n.

♂. Fore wings whitish, flecked with pale brownish; basal patch and medial band blackish brown, the middle of the latter strongly bidentate; apical fourth of costa blackish; submarginal line represented by five white dots towards the costa, the fourth preceded by a blackish bar; a blackish discal mark; fringes chequered with blackish brown. Hind wings whitish, outer margin fuscous tinged. Under side of the fore wings fuscous, ochreous tinged; the markings of upper side faintly showing, the five submarginal spots clearly defined; of the hind wings pale fuscous, mottled with darker; a black discal spot, a whitish postmedial line, and a submarginal series of white dots.

Expanse, 19 millim.

Collection number, 827.

One male specimen from Arizan (7300 ft.), September 26th, 1906.

Allied to *P. decorata*, Moore, from Sikkim. Some specimens, also from Sikkim, in the British Museum Collection, seem to be identical with the Formosan insect now described.